## WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Veto of the Reconstruction and Tenure of Office Bills.

BOTH BILLS PASSED OVER THE VETO

Final Passage of the Bankrupt, Tariff and Compound Interest Note Funding Bill's.

The Recenstruction Bill—Scene in the House on the Reading of the Vete Message. It was remarked to-day by Mr. Price, of lows, that durig his Congressional experience he had never witnessed son a scene as the House presented to-day during the rading of the President's message vetoing the Recon-troction bill. There were but six absentees, and every ed a motion for a recess out of order an appeal was ete of 172 to 4, many of the democrate changing from the opposition were at the end of their tether, and no further fillbustering was possible. The announcement of the passage of the bill was the signal of an outburst of ause both from the galleries and the floor of the se. The literary merits of the veto message are gene-praised even by those who are insensible to its ar-

The Tenure of Office Bill.

The Tenure of Office Bill was allowed by its opponents to pass so quietly over the veto of the President that it was evident they had given up the fight. As one of the irs remarked the other day, the democrats were roughly demoralized. Not a motion was made or a id in opposition to the passage of the bill.

The Tariff Bill.

The attempt to engraft a horizontal tariff of twenty r cent increased duties on the House bill to provide ses, failed in the Senate to-day, as did a simila

we been provided for during the present session.

The Compound Interest Note Bill.

The bill providing for the retirement of the compound necess notes came so near defeat as to be a tie and

A third committee of conference was ordered in the House on the disagreements between the two Houses on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and a long debate took place. Judging from the tenacity with which each body adheres to its views it is not improbable Bills Approved by the President.

erson drafted under the call of February and March, of three hundred dollars, that being the amount of money act to exempt persons thus paying commutation from further draft until that quota should be filled, and not

releading for two years the use of certain vessels for parantine purposes at the port of New York. Presidential Pardons Issued Under the Am-

The Attorney General sent to the President this morn-ing for transmission to the House of Representatives, in reply to their resolution of December 16, 1866, a report of pardons issued under the Amnesty proclamation, additional to that made December 31, 1866, which latter included only the higher officials of the rebel governmeiuded only the higher officials of the rebel government. The report, which includes residents of Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennemee and Texas, was immediately signed by the President and forwarded to the House of Representatives, with the information that lists of the remaining States could not possibly be completed before the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Riddle—S.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. POLAND presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. Lanz called for the yeas and nays as agreeing to the report, which was ordered, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Dixon, Edmonds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McDongall, Morgan, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Summer and Van Winkle—St.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—St.

Arseny or Nor vortune—Messrs. Brown, Cattell, Cowan, Doolittle, Grimes, Guthrie, Kirkwood and Riddle—S.

So the report was concurred in and the bill goes to the

were of Office bill.

THE INDERNITY BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill of the House known as the Indemnity bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.,) of Md., moved to amend by striking out so much of the bill as denies civil courts of the United States or Territories or in the District of Co-imbia the right of jurisdiction over prosecutions for acts done under the proclamation of the President or the orders of military officers.

The amendment was disagreed to—year 9, mays 25.

Mccests. Buckalew. Cowan, ilavis, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury voted in the affirmative.

The executive session and applicative session at half-past the Senate reassembled in legislative session at half-past seven.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of N. Y., called up a joint resolution authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a certain draft in favor of W. W. Potter, late military agent at New York.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, moved to take up the Reconstruction veto.

Mr. Consus thought an hour had better be devoted to the consideration of bills from the Committee on Claims. The Senate was not full enough to consider the veto.

as decided in the affirmative, as follows—
As—Messre, Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conneas,
rin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster,
ler, Freinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, HowHowe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye,
nd, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross. Sherman, Sprague,
rart, Sunner, Trambull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey,
on, Williams and Yates—38.
ys—Messrs, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Diron, Doolittle,
dricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and Sanisbury—10.
ssxr on Nor Voring—Messrs, Brown, Guthrie, Megall and Riddle—4.

Ansert on Nor Voring-Resears. Brown, Guthric, McDougall and Riddle-4.

The Chair (Mr. Foster) announced that two-thirds of both Houses having voted to pass this bill netwithstanding the objection of the President, it had become a law. The galleries had been densely crowded all the evening, and the announcement of the result of the vote was followed by strong manifestations of applause.

The Chain directed the Seargeant-at-Arms to arrest the offenders against the decorum of the Senate, but as the offenders were about a hundred to one against the door-keepers, no arrests were made.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session at eleven o'clock, and is not likely to reopen the doors until two o'clock A. M.

Washington, March 2, 1867. The House met at eleven o'clock. The Journal of yes

THE MEMBER FROM NEBRARKA.

Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohlo, rising to a question of privilege, presented the credentials of Turner M. Marquette, member elect from the State of Nebraska, the proclamation of the President announcing the admission of that State having been published this morning.

Mr. Manquerras stepped to the foot of the Speaker's chair and took the usual eath prescribed by law.

The constitutional amendment, and resolutions reciting that ten of the late rebel States have refused to ratify the constitutional amendment, and declaring that such amendment is deemed necessary to preserve the Union, that no state declining to ratify it should have a representation in Congress, and that the doctrine of universal amnesty ought to be discarded by every loyal patriot.

Several objections were made to the resolutions being offered, and Mr. Le Blown suggested that they should be made to apply to Massachusetts, which had also refused to ratify the constitutional amendment.

The Speaker stated that one of the resolutions embodied a principle in reference to representation which required them to be referred to the joint Committee on Reconstruction.

estored. The paragraph stating that the effect of passing the aw would be to elevate traitors and rebels into self-secrificing patriots, on the same level with Washington, Hampden and Sciney, provoked a general smile of derision among republican members, but that was simest the only point where any manifestations of feeling were made. The reading terminated at thirty-five minutes past two, having occupied about fifty-five minutes. Some applause was manifested on the democratic side by clapping of hands.

The SPHARKE—The question under the constitution is, "Shall the House on reconsideration agree to the passage of the bill?"

as a test question that the whole matter be postponed to a day certain.

Mr. Sravans declined doing so, and said:—I have listened with patience, I believe, to the gentlemen on the other side; I would not be discourteous to any of them. I am aware of the meiancholy feeling with which they are approaching the funeral of the nation (augher), and I find there is a difference of opinion among the mourners to an extent which we cannot attempt to harmonize. I do not desire to lose an opportunity of passing this bill at once and sending it to the Senate, and proceeding with other matters. If my friend from Maine (Mr. Blaine) will offer a resolution which he holds in his hand, I will be much obliged to him.

Mr. Blains, (rep.) of Me., thereupon offered the following resolution:—

made.

Mr. Fisch appealed from the decision of the Chair in refusing to entertain the motion for a recess.

The vole was taken by year and nays on the question "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House," and resulted—yeas 172, nays 4. The nays were Messrs. Harding of Kr., Shanklin, Trimble and Ward of Ky. Messrs Boyer, Eldrags. Finck and other democratic members voted "aye." stating that on consideration, they were convinced the decision of the Speaker was correct.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it resulted, yeas 135, nays 48, as follows:—

Yass-Messrs. Alley. Allson, Ares. Anderson, Arnell.

Lynch Marvin, Mavnard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Neweil, O'Noill, Orth, Faine, Patterson, Pertam, Pike, Plants, Fomeroy, Price, Raymood, Rice of Mass, Rice of Me. Rollins, Sawver, Schenck, Scofield, Sheilabarger, Stoan, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes Thayer, Francis Thomas, John I., Thomas, Trowbridge, Uppon, Van Aernam, Van Horn of N. Y., Ward of N. Y., Warner, Washburne of Ind., Washburn of Mass, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pa., Windom, Woodbridge, and the Speaker—135.

NATS—Messrs, Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding of Ky., Harris, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell of N. Y., Humphrey, Hunler, Jones, Kerr, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, Mctullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Neell, Phelps, Radford, Ritter, Rogers, Rose, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sigravae, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tenn, Taylor of N. Y., Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Ky., and Winfield—48.

The Sprakke announced that the House having on reconsideration agreed to pass the bill by a vote of 135 to 43 the bill bad again passed the House.

The announcement was greeted with very general clapping of hands by members on the floor and by spectalors in the galleries considerable amusement on account of its being so much more applicable to members themselves.

its being so much more applicable to members themselves.

THE INDEMNIT SILL.

A message from the Senate announced the passage by that body of the Indemnity bill. This is the bill of which Mr. Bingham was the author in the House.

THE ARRY APPLOPRIATION FILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to. It compromises with the Senate in regard to the Rock Island bridge, by reducing the amount from \$250,000 to \$200,000, and providing for a certain control of it by the government.

The SPERKE stated that his attention having been called by Mr. Niblack to the smoking in the hall, he must repeat what he had said yesterday from the chair, that smoking in the hall was contrary to the rules. He added that, although he could not see what was occurring in remote corners of the hall, he had never failed, on seeing any person smoking in the hall, either to condemn it publicly or to send word privately to the member to cease it.

Mr. Percent of the committee of the contract of the contr

demn it publicly or to send word privately to the member to cease it. THE COMPOUND INTERREST NOTES.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Conference Committee on the bill to furnish the ways and means for the payment of compound interest notes, made a report recommending that instead of the hundred millions of legal tender notes, there be issued fifty millions of legal tender notes, there be issued fifty millions of legal tender notes, there be issued fifty millions of legal tender notes, bearing three per cent interest.

Considerable discussion ensued, covering pretty much the same ground that was gone over in the other discussions on the same subject.

Mr. Lynce, (rep.) of Me., moved to lay the Conference report on the table, which was negatived.

The vote on agreeing to the report was taken by years and nava, and resulted in years 35, the Speaker voted yea, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Navill, (rep.) of N. J., moved to reconsider the vote.

vote.

Mr. Paucz moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived: year 73, nays 81.

The hour of half-past four maving arrived, the Housetook a recess until half-past seven, without disposing of the question.

which cannot be performed at the Government? Office to be given to such printing office as the the House shall indicate, the rates not to exceed charged to private individuals.

VETO OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE RILL.

The STRAKER hald before the House at half-pa o'clock the President's veto message on the adlating tenure of certain civil offices, and the Cleoceded to read the message.

THE VATO MESSAGE.

There was a remarkable contrast in the manusciving the two veto messages to-day. While was listened to with an attention that did not diminiah from the opening sentence to the might safely be said that not a donen members to the reading of the second. When the read concluded, at nine o'clock, the House vaccedes by yeas and nays, as the constitution requires, question whether it would, on reconsideration, the bill, notwithstanding the President's ob. The vote resulted—yeas 131, nays 37; a strivote; and the Speaker declared that, more the thirds having voted in the affirmative, and the having also passed it by a like two-thirds votenow a law.

HE XAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Approp

ding officer, by which the gentleman has supported his resolutions. Individually it is my desire that the country should understand this brief interruption of the ordinary proceedings of this body, as intending something beyond the passage of the usual and routine recolutions of compliment by an expiring Congress to its presiding officer. The official to whom this acknowledgment is tendered was summoned to the discharge of delicate and responsible duties at a time shen all the circumstances surrounding the position assigned him required the exercise of uncommon prudence and discretion to enable him to all bits alloited pace with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the House and the country. There had been organized an unhallowed conspiracy against the peace and unity of our spiracy against the peace and unity of our spira onable him to all his allotted pace with eredit to himself and to the satisfaction of the House and the country. There had been organized an unhallowed conspiracy against the pace and unity of our people and government; the war incident to the assault upon our institutions, the unaiterable determination of those who loved the Union to preserve and maintain it at every cost; the diversity of sentiment as to the mode of prosecuting and as to the ultimate purposes and results of the war had aroused consistencies and representatives alike to the highest pitch of mental excitement, and at such a time it was surely no lithit task to hold the scales of legislature justice in the representative body so evenly that while the majority should cerialnly realize all the facilities and advantages their preponderance of numbers entitled them to, the minority could have no cause to complain of oppression or neglect. I take pleasure in expressing the personal conviction, and such I believe to be the unanimous sentiment of this body, that the subject of the resolution just read and of these remarks has succeeded in ne ordinary degree in discharging the delicate duties referred to in such a manner as to justify the warmest expressions of commendation and grafitude, and in uniting with those with whom I have been so pleasantly associated for the two years time fast closing, in this vote of thanks I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment the tribute we are about to pay has rarely if ever been better deserved. Many of those who are honored with seats in the present Congress will with its close retire from public life, and we shall not be associated longer with the Speaker in his future history as a statemann and a private citizen which has a statemann and a private citizen which and the proposed to the seats which is future history as a statemann sentiment of all here in saying that the urbanity and gotteness of his manner, his kindness of heart, and his justices and farraces as presiding officer have so far secure him our frien

The Governor has called an extra seasion of the Legislature for Monday next.

Discovery of Rich Mineral Resources in Lower California, &c..

Say Francisco, March 1, 1867.

J. Ross Browne, from Lower California, per the steamship Suwaines, reports the discovery of rich mineral resources. Magdalens is a splendid bay for a naval station. The surrounding country is barren and water is scarce. Mr. Browne and party are making a statuled reconnoissance in the interior, and they will probably make a four months' journey to Sandigo, talifornia.

Jees and Stetson are at Lopaz, arranging for the possession of grants. An elaborate report, embracing cherts, measurements and the observation of its country, is in progress of preparation.

The steamship Herman sailed to-day for Yokohama. The ship Day Dawn sailed to-day for Hong Kong. She earles \$234,000 in treasure.

## MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN TAKES THE FIELD IN PERSON

Meila Cains a Great Victory Over Caravajal.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1867. Dutes fence Dis city of Mexico to the 19th of February

fleft, going to the northward with 6,000 fla destination is the scene of war.

and the command, and, with the 6,000 men, with 2,000. He killed or captured the

tured, Bazaine destroyed the guns, military stores and arms at Puebla and other cities rather than turn them over to the imperialists. The imperialists have won several battles and reclaimed three hundred mile territory, but the liberals are rapidly investing

THE BUFFALO MYSTERY.

BUFFALO, March 2, 1867.

The mystery of the dead bodies found at the Gran Trunk Railroad depot has been unravelled. Dr. Madder resident physician of the County Poor House, confess to have packed the bodies for Ann Arbor, Michigan, accommodate the medical university there, which was hort of subjects. Dr. a adden was arrested and held is bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

mending it to the profession for trial in appr

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